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66th YEAR

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WEATHER: Partly Cloudy—UNSETTLED

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HOUSE ANSWERS DEMAND FOR SHOW-DOWN AND VOTES, 276 TO 142, TO SUPPORT WILSON

HOUSE REJECTS WOMAN'S COLLEGE BILL, 48 TO 46

Plan for Co-Ordinate Institution at University Meets Third Defeat.

ADVOCATES WILL COME BACK NEXT SESSION

Brilliant, All-Day Debate Leads Up to Tense Scene When Roll Is Called.

RESULT IN DOUBT TO LAST

Cheer After Cheer From Opposition Greeted Announcement of Vote.

While packed galleries and a crowded House floor cheered vociferously, the House of Delegates at 7 o'clock last night defeated, 48 to 46, the Senate bill granting a charter for the establishment of a co-ordinate college for women to be an integral part of the university.

The largest crowd that has ever assembled in the House of Delegates, the floor, the aisles, and even the clock-rooms of the House chamber, listened, without a sign of life save that of these expressions and strained muscles, while the clerk called the roll which marked the end of the hardest and most interesting fight staged at this session of the General Assembly. While the roll was being read, Delegate Mann, of Powhatan, changed his vote from "no" to "aye," and a round of applause greeted his action. The opposition had its innings next, however, for in a few minutes Speaker Harry Houston, one of the patrons of the bill, announced the result, showing that the small band of Virginia women who have fought valiantly for six years for an ideal had again met defeat, this time by the narrow margin of two votes.

CHEER AFTER CHEER WHEN VOTE IS ANNOUNCED

What followed can be described only by the use of that much-abused word—"pandemonium." It was that. Cheers after cheer sprang up from different parts of the House and from the galleries, gathering volume rapidly, and soon uniting into one roar of applause. It was such a scene as few members of the House of Delegates had ever witnessed. Seated into the seats, the advocates of the bill sat still in their seats or stood without a movement, while its opponents leaped to their feet, if seated, or moved excitedly about, if already standing, clapping their hands, stamping their feet and letting loose their voices in a chorus of delight mingled with the harsher tones of the masculine contingent, while here and there arose old-fashioned rebel yells, all signals of triumph and delight.

Mrs. B. B. Munford and the other women who have been working day and night for years to give the women of Virginia equal educational opportunity with men received the adverse verdict of the lower branch bravely and with equal equanimity they could muster. They left with smiles on their faces after receiving congratulations for the great fight they had put up, but the smiles were not like the smiles of delight that spread over the countenances of Hugh A. White, of Rockbridge, who led the opposition on the floor, and Murray M. McGuire, who conducted the fight in the lobbies and through the public press of the State. These and others who have worked equally as vigorously as the proponents of the measure held a small reception on the floor, accepting congratulations and congratulating themselves on their narrow escape from defeat.

WILL PRESENT BILL TO NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY

But the fight is not yet over. Having twice secured a majority for their bill in the Senate, and having twice had success in the House almost in their grasp, the advocates of the bill will present it again to the next General Assembly and ask that body to pass it.

The last round of the fight to date consumed the entire day's session of the House of Delegates, with Speaker Houston, Floor Leader Willie and Chairman Love, of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, which reported the bill favorably, leading the fight for the bill, and Hugh A. White and George Browning, of Orange, meeting their onslaughts and delivering vicious counterattacks of their own. Mr. White made one of the most powerful speeches he has ever delivered on the floor, and in a running debate with several members brought round from round of applause on emerging from the many tiffs in which he engaged. Speaker Houston appealed for equal opportunity for higher education for men and women alike, speaking with feeling and earnestness; Mr. Browning laid emphasis on the cost and on the argument that co-ordination and co-education are the same. Floor Leader Willie, who brought forth frequent rounds of applause, and at times held his audience almost spellbound, told of the needs of educated women in Virginia to train teachers for the

How the House Voted

For the co-ordinate college—Messrs. Adams, A. C. Baker, H. P. Baker, W. W. Baum, Beattie, Blirell, Buchanan, Burke, Cato, Clement, Commins, Cook, Cousins, Davis, Feltner, Gilpin, Gordon, Harris, Henley, Hobson, Hughes, Hundley, Jones, Leedy, Love, Mann, Meeker, Moss, Murray, Musgrave, Myers, Pace, Parr, Pence, Pitts, Price, R. W. Ramsey, Steck, Taylor, Ventiente, Walton, Williams, Willis, Witten, Wright, F. J. Mr. Speaker—40.

Against the co-ordinate college—Messrs. Adams, B. D. Beale, Bond, Bonham, Brewer, Bristow, Brown, Browning, Buck, Caldwell, Carritt, Cox, Crockett, Daniel, Dodson, Edwards, Epps, Flanagan, Floyd, Gentry, Goodwin, Green, Hall, Harrison, Jett, Jordan, Kent, Lowry, H. C. Lowry, M. K. Noland, Norris, Phillips, Price, J. H. Reed, Roberts, Robinson, Russell, Smith, Sprout, Stant, Stephenson, Stubbs, Sutherland, Swift, Tiffany, White, Winston, Wright, Thos.—48.

Absent or not voting—Shumate and Turner—2.

Paired—Messrs. Aye, and Owen, no; Horsley, aye, and Howles, no.

M'ADOO IS AROUSED

He Sends Sharp Letter to State Senator Who Tries to Bribe Him to Promote Brother.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary McAdoo to-night made public a telegram from State Senator E. A. Green, of Massachusetts, relating to promotion for Mr. Green's brother in the Boston custom-house, and his reply. The telegram from Mr. Green to the secretary read as follows:

"As Secretary of the Treasury you have full power to create immediately the deputy surveyorship Boston just abolished and promote my brother, or you can increase his salary to \$6 per day, which is perfectly satisfactory. My conduct as a delegate to the national convention will be governed by treatment accorded him. Wire my expression."

In his reply, Mr. McAdoo said: "Do you realize that your telegram of 5th instant places you in very awkward position? You practically ask me to bribe you to govern your conduct as a delegate to national convention by giving your brother position of deputy surveyorship, which has been abolished because it is unnecessary, or to increase his salary to \$6 per day. Your offense is a serious one, and deserves to be treated with the contempt I accord it. I shall not prostitute the public service as you propose, and you can not act as you please at the national convention."

DENIES ANY REFERENCE TO CONDUCT AS DELEGATE

BOSTON, March 7.—State Senator James I. Green admitted to-night that he had exchanged telegrams with Secretary McAdoo over a request for the appointment of his brother, John P. Green, a custom inspector, to the position of deputy surveyor at Boston, but he denied that he ever made any reference as to his conduct as a delegate to the national convention, as stated in the correspondence given out in Washington by Secretary McAdoo. He said that his telegram was sent several weeks ago.

DROWNED IN HOT WATER

Four Men at Religious Service Meet Death When Roof of Vat Collapses.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., March 7.—Four men were drowned and a number of others injured here to-day when the roof covering a vat of hot water in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops collapsed in a religious meeting.

The meeting had assembled to listen to a talk by an evangelist who is conducting services in one of the local churches, and a number of them climbed to the top of the vat, which collapsed under their weight. Six were saved by the prompt action of persons nearby.

SHAD SUPPLY THREATENED

Secretary Redfield Says That Prompt Measures for Conservation Are Demanded.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Redfield wrote letters to-day to Virginia and Maryland Congressmen warning them that it will take prompt measures to save the shad supply of Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. Decreasing catches, the secretary declares, are due largely to the presence of nets, which prevent the fish from going up the river to spawn.

The Bureau of Fisheries has found it hard to procure enough shad to maintain its hatcheries in Virginia and Maryland waters.

BAKER IS CONFIRMED

Senate Acts Quickly on Wilson's Nomination of Ohio Man for Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The nomination of Newton D. Baker, former Mayor of Cleveland, to be Secretary of War, was confirmed late to-day by the Senate.

Unanimous commendation of Mr. Baker's appointment was expressed by Cabinet members by to-day's Cabinet meeting. General Hugh L. Scott, Secretary of War, had interim, told the President that the selection had been very favorably received among army officers.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN RAILROAD TAX

Senate Passes Addition Bill as Amended by Finance Committee.

ADDISON WANTS HIGHER RATE

Buchanan Defends Present Assessment of Railroad Property. Tributes to Auditor Moore.

After administering decisive defeat to every amendment offered by the opposition, the Senate yesterday, by a unanimous vote, passed the Addison bill, which, in its amended form, provides for an increased railroad franchise tax of 1 1/2 per cent of the assessed value of the rolling stock, almost precisely as it was reported from the Committee on Finance.

As patron of the measure, Senator Addison led the fight to have retained in it his original proposition that the tax be increased from 1 1/2 per cent to a rate three-eighths of 1 per cent in excess of that amount. In the face of obvious defeat, however, he finally proposed an amendment fixing the rate of taxation at 1 1/2 per cent of the rolling stock's assessed valuation. This was rejected by a vote of 25 to 11.

The vote by which the Addison amendment was rejected followed: Yea—Messrs. Addison, Davis, Jeffries, Jordan, Mapp, Matthews, Royal, Strode, Walker, Wendenburg, West—11.

Nay—Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Barham, Buchanan, Byrd, Cannon, Conrad, Corbitt, Downing, Dwyer, Garrett, Gayle, Goodie, Goodrick, Gray, Gunn, Henning, Holt, Lacy, Pileoler, Rinehart, Saunders, Thornton, Trinkle, Webb—25.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bowers, Early, Hixon, Robertson—4.

CANNON OFFERS COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

Compromising still further, he sought to have the bill so amended as to provide for an increase of one-fourth of 1 per cent. This mustered a few more votes, but was decisively defeated by a vote of 22 to 14.

Senator Cannon then offered the committee amendment, which proposed an increase to 1 1/2 per cent, which was adopted by a viva voce vote. The committee is said to have been overwhelmingly in favor of this amendment.

Departing in only one instance from the recommendations of the Finance Committee, the Senate adopted Senator Cannon's suggestion that railroads doing only an intrastate business, the actual operating expenses of which are in excess of their gross transportation receipts, shall continue to pay a franchise tax at the existing rate of 1 1/2 per cent on their receipts.

Senator Addison, continuing his argument in support of the measure, said that it was originally introduced, said that his bill was offered in conformity with the suggestion of the Auditor of Public Accounts to the Finance Committee that the tax on railroads be increased in proportion to the increased revenue derived from a greater assessment of real estate. He incorporated, he said, the precise rate recommended by the Auditor.

SAYS RAILROADS ARE SUFFICIENTLY TAXED

Taking sharp issue with the proponents of the amendment, Senator Buchanan asserted that the railroads are already assessed more than any other class of property in the State, and expressed the opinion that, if there were any increase in taxation, it should be on the physical valuation of the property so the communities might receive the additional revenue.

"Every member of the State Corporation Commission since 1903," he said, "with possibly one exception, has testified that the railroads are paying their just proportion of taxes. As additional evidence, not a single special commission appointed to investigate the situation has said that they were not equitably taxed."

Senator Addison expressed unfaltering confidence in the advice of the Auditor, and said he was willing to follow out his suggestions in the matter.

WILLING TO FOLLOW LEAD OF STATE AUDITOR

"It is a most serious situation," he said, "that confronts us in this stage of the State's history. Nobody doubts the high integrity of the Auditor and his unswerving fidelity to duty. He knows more about this question than any of us who have not given the matter the most careful study can possibly know. If I didn't follow his lead now, I don't see how I could satisfactorily answer the people of Virginia."

"I recognize the value of railroads to the State—their wonderful influence on agriculture and their great work in the development of the Commonwealth. But that resolution introduced by Senator Wendenburg during the early part of the session shows conclusively that they are not bearing their just proportion of taxation."

"The only answer to that indictment is that real estate is not assessed at its full value. Now it is manifestly unfair to place railroads on the same basis as a private citizen. They exist by the grace of the people. They have valuable franchises. They monopolize industry. While the farmer sells his grain in competition with the markets

AMENDED LIBEL IN APPAM CASE

German Counsel Given Until March 20 to File Answer in District Court.

BERG WILL PRESENT DEFENSE

Letter of Protest From Ambassador Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing Read to Court.

Although contending that the United States courts have no jurisdiction over the British-African liner Appam, brought to Hampton Roads by a German prize crew after her capture by the raider Mowee, counsel for Lieutenant Hans Berg, the prize crew commander, agreed yesterday to present a defense at the trial before Judge Edmund Waddill in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, to determine the status of the steamer. The court announced that the hearing on the libel proceedings, instituted by former British owners, would be begun during the week of March 27.

Delay in beginning the hearing was due to the fact that counsel for the British-African Line filed an amended libel yesterday, and opposing counsel asked for time in which to make answer. Judge Waddill gave them until March 26.

NOTE FROM BERNSTORFF TO LANSING IS READ

A note from Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador at Washington, to Secretary Lansing, in which the ambassador protested against any court proceedings in the Appam case, contending that the matter was covered by the Prussian-American treaty, was read to the court and filed. It was dated February 22, and was written after the British owners had brought libel proceedings.

With the question of the jurisdiction of the court temporarily waived, the main question, which perturbed the court, Judge Waddill said, was whether there might not be an attempt on the part of the German lieutenant to take the vessel beyond the three-mile limit and sink her so that she might not again fall into British hands.

Such action, replied a member of counsel for Lieutenant Berg, was unthinkable, since the German empire would take no step which would be in contempt of a department of the government of the United States.

RESPONSIBLE FOR VALUABLE CARGO

Asking that the court set an early date for the trial, Ralph James M. Balfour, of counsel for the British owners, said that they were responsible for the valuable cargo which the Appam carries in her holds, and thanked God that the German navy has no jurisdiction over Hampton Roads. It was finally agreed that the Appam should be tied up to some wharf in Norfolk, probably at the wharf of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, pending disposition of the libel action against her, and counsel for Lieutenant Berg and for the German government promised that no attempt would be made to carry the vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

The note of protest from Count von Bernstorff was read to the court and filed, and attorneys for the British owners asked that like action be taken in regard to the reply of Secretary of State Lansing to Ambassador Bernstorff. Counsel for the opposing side replied that there were only two copies of the note, one in possession of Secretary Lansing and the other in the hands of the German embassy, and Judge Waddill expressed a doubt as to whether he could properly call for a copy of the note. He said that he was anxious to see it, as it might throw some light on an unprecedented and obscure case. As the matter stands now, action by the State Department will probably be held in abeyance until disposition is made in the libel case.

In his note of protest Ambassador Bernstorff argues that the Appam should be regarded as a prize ship, under Article XIX of the treaty of 1795 between Prussia and the United States, and renewed in part by Article XII of the treaty of 1828, providing that "the vessels and effects taken from the enemies of the contracting parties may be carried freely wherever, soever they please, and that such prizes shall not be 'but under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party.'"

FORMER OWNERS FILE AMENDED BILL OF LIBEL

The amended libel filed yesterday by the British-African Steamship Company, Ltd., through its agent, Daniel Bacon, and to which counsel for the German empire wishes time in which to make answer, is as follows: In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.

To the Hon. Edmund Waddill, Jr., judge of the court aforesaid:

The libelant, pursuant to the rules of this court, by the way of amendment to the libel heretofore filed in this cause, so as to confess and avoid, or explain or add to the new matter set forth in the answer filed in this cause by Hans Berg, master, etc., and L. M. von Schilling, vice-consul, etc., alleges upon information and belief as follows:

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)

GERMANS SCORING ADDITIONAL GAINS

They Pay Heavy Price, but Win Northwest and Southeast of Verdun.

ADVANCE OVER THREE MILES

Paris Admits Loss of Hill 265 and Part of Corbeaux Wood.

Driving hard against the French line northwest and southeast of Verdun, the Germans have been enabled to make additional gains toward Verdun, but with extremely heavy casualties, according to Paris. Hill 265, to the southeast, and a portion of Corbeaux wood, directly south of Forges, have been occupied by the Germans through strong infantry attacks that were preceded by extremely heavy bombardments. The town of Fresnes, in the Woëvre, also has been captured.

The German attack was over the entire front west of the Meuse, extending from Bethincourt to the river, but except in the Corbeaux wood and at hill 265, the French held back the attackers at all points. Thus the French still occupy the important strategic position on the heights of the Cote-de-L'Or, for the possession of which numerous sanguinary engagements have been fought.

ADVANCE THREE MILES SINCE TAKING FORGES

The occupation of a portion of Corbeaux wood would indicate that the Germans have advanced over three miles since they took the town of Forges.

The Germans succeeded in penetrating a French redoubt in the region of Douaumont, but immediately were thrown out in a counterattack.

The capture by the Germans of a position from the French in the Champagne, the pushing of the German line farther forward in the Argonne forest, and the expulsion of small British detachments from captured German trenches northeast of Verdun, are related in the latest official report. The British are defending the famous Hohenzollern redoubt position against German bombardment attacks.

In the British House of Commons, Colonel Winston Spencer Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, has taken issue with A. J. Balfour, the present First Lord, and has charged that the Admiralty lacks driving power and needs more vitality. Colonel Churchill came direct from the trenches to sound a note of warning. He predicted that since the outbreak of the war the German fleet would be found to have been greatly augmented, and he expressed the hope that the British program of construction had been carried out to the full requirement. He clearly intimated, however, that it had not been.

Colonel Churchill also urged the reappointment of Baron Fisher to the admiralty to revitalize and animate that department.

NO DEFINITE NEWS FROM GERMAN FLEET

Despite a report from Rome that twenty German Dreadnaughts have come into the North Sea from their base at Kiel, and other reports which seemed to presage the imminence of a naval battle, nothing definite has come through to show that German warships are out maneuvering or seeking battle.

GREAT GERMAN DRIVE IS SHIFTING TO WEST

LONDON, March 7.—The great German drive against Verdun is shifting to the west, apparently. Infantry attacks between Bethincourt and the Meuse are increasing, and the Germans made some gains there to-day.

With the aid of gas and under cover of a heavy bombardment they advanced to the outskirts of Regneville, on the Meuse one mile southeast of Forges, and four miles northwest of Verdun.

A tremendous attack by 20,000 men they carried hill 265, an essential unit in the French defensive ring.

Later they exhibited themselves in the Corbeaux woods, southeast of the Cote-de-L'Or (Goose Hill), three miles south of Forges, which the Germans captured yesterday. This makes a great gain during the twenty-four hours.

The German guns are now battering at Cote-de-L'Or.

Activity continues unabated on the eastern end of the line, where the Germans took by storm the village of Fresnes, in the Woëvre district, early this morning.

IN Champagne the Germans are again driving against the Rheims Verdun railway, and furious attacks have been made against the French positions around Maisons de Champagne. This is part of the general scheme to throw a ring of troops around Verdun and completely cut off the fortress with its army.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS COMING TO SUPPORT OF GERMANS

A report comes from Geneva that Austrian troops are moving into France to reinforce the Germans.

A dispatch from Melbourne states that Minister of Defense Pearce has announced that an Australian siege brigade is fighting at Verdun.

Suspicion is growing here that when



General Petain (right), commander at Verdun, consulting with General Baumgarten.

ENGLAND MUST BEWARE OF GREAT GERMAN FLEET

Col. Winston Churchill Comes Back From Trenches to Warn Country of Impending Danger.

HE WANTS FISHER RECALLED

Former First Lord of Admiralty Bitterly Criticizes Passivity of Department Over Which He Once Ruled. Sees Menace in Kaiser's Strength.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.) LONDON, March 7.—Colonel Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, came back from the trenches to warn the House of Commons to-day that it must beware of the German fleet.

"We must not assume," he said, "that Germany will be content to allow her fleet to be impotent and derided in the Kiel Canal. We must assume that something has happened in German naval yards and that Germany has completed all her program."

In a sensational speech, Mr. Churchill proceeded to criticize the admiralty for its "pure strategic passivity," since he had resigned its control. He urged his successor, Arthur Balfour, to recall Lord Fisher to the admiralty for the purpose of injecting new life into it.

Lord Fisher, it will be remembered, was First Sea Lord of the Admiralty when Mr. Churchill was the First Lord, and it was difference of opinion between the two men that led to Mr. Churchill's retirement. Mr. Churchill is now urging upon his successor, the man with whom he himself could not get along.

LORD FISHER IS PRESENT AND LOUDLY CHEERED

Lord Fisher was present during Mr. Churchill's speech. As he rose to leave the peer's gallery he was loudly cheered by the army and navy men in the House.

Mr. Churchill's speech followed a statement by Mr. Balfour, in which the latter pointed to bright colors the achievements of the navy. It had transported 1,000,000 troops since the war began, said Mr. Balfour. Its personnel had been doubled and its weight increased 1,000,000 tons. Its air service had increased tenfold.

Nevertheless, Mr. Balfour was forced to admit that the German raider Mowee had escaped its cordon, and he had confirmed the German report that the Mowee had now succeeded in getting back to a German port unmolested by any British warship.

The Mowee had done this, he said, by going round the north of Iceland. The debate came up in its action of the navy estimates by Mr. Balfour, who said he only proposed giving a general impression of the course which the admiralty was pursuing to carry on the responsibilities resting upon the British empire. The policy under his administration, he said, had been directly continuous on that of his predecessor.

Mr. Balfour continued: "Four million combatants, 1,000,000 horses and mules, 2,500,000 tons of stores and 22,000,000 gallons of oil have been carried during the war under the guardianship of the British fleet. This task, in the presence of hostile submarines, has thrown an enormous amount of work upon the admiralty which could not be foreseen at the outbreak of the war."

DANGERS EXPERIENCED HAVE BEEN NEW DANGERS

"The dangers experienced have been new dangers, and I feel that the nation can look with satisfaction on the manner in which the admiralty has carried out its work."

"There is no truth in the suggestion that the present admiralty board

CONGRESS STANDS SQUARELY BEHIND ADMINISTRATION

Resolution to Warn Americans From Armed Belligerent Ships Is Killed.

SUPPORTERS OF PRESIDENT SWEEP OVER OPPOSITION

In Three Recorded Votes, Regardless of Party, They Win Decisive Victory.

SUFFICIENT ANSWER TO BERLIN

One of Day's Surprises Is Failure of "Bryan Influence" to Develop.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—President Wilson to-day completely and decisively won his long and sensational fight to compel Congress to acknowledge that it stands behind him in the submarine negotiations with Germany.

To the rallying cries of "Stand by the President" and "Is it Lansing and Wilson or Von Bernstorff and the Kaiser?" a big Democratic majority and nearly half of the Republicans in the House three times rolled in overwhelming votes against the movement to warn Americans off the armed merchantmen of the European belligerents.

The celebrated McLenore resolution, around which the anti-administration forces centered their fight, was tabled—in other words, killed—just as was the more resolution for a similar purpose in the Senate last week.

SWEEP OVER OPPOSITION WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY

From the very outset of the fight to-day the President's supporters, without regard to party, swept over the opposition.

On the first vote, which was a parliamentary proposition to prevent opening the McLenore resolution to amendment and unlimited debate, the administration forces carried the day, 256 to 160. On that, 192 Democrats, sixty-three Republicans and one Progressive voted to support the administration.

Twenty-one Democrats, 132 Republicans, 66 Progressives, one Independent and Representative London, the lone Socialist of the House, voted against it.

This was the crucial vote of the night, the one point on which administration leaders were uncertain. With victory in hand, they moved on to the next proposition, the adoption of a special rule for four hours' discussion of the McLenore resolution.

Again they carried the day, this time 271 to 128, and then pushed their victory to a conclusion by tabling the McLenore resolution, 376 to 142.

SWAYS BACK AND FORTH IN SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE

In seven hours of tense, turbulent session, in which the administration opponents charged that the President was contending for a doubtful legal right, and was shifting the responsibility of diplomatic negotiations to Congress, the House swayed back and forth in the most sensational congressional spectacle of a decade, probably not equaled since the eve of the declaration of war on Spain.

President Wilson, calm and confident, heard the early results of the voting in the Cabinet room at the White House with some of the Cabinet groused about him. He told them he was much gratified with the support of Congress.

Released from the bonds of embarrassment forced upon him by the dissensions in Congress, which have been represented in foreign capitals as indicating that he was making his demands on Germany in direct opposition to the sentiment of the elected representatives of the people, President Wilson now stands prepared to go on with the submarine negotiations with the central powers.

ANSWER TO GERMANY PROBABLY NEXT STEP

The next step probably will be an answer to Germany's last proposal to settle the Lusitania case, in which the United States probably will ask for such further assurances as it considers sufficiently broad and complete to guarantee that the new submarine campaign, which began on March 1, and in which a note has been given that all ships carrying guns will be sunk without warning, will not endanger Americans traveling the seas on merchant vessels.

The President and his advisers regard the action of the House to-day as a sufficient answer to reports circulated in Berlin, sent from Washington, that Congress stood two to one against him in the crisis.

One of the day's surprises was the failure of the so-called "Bryan influence" to develop any appreciable strength against the President.

"Stand by the President and do not embarrass him in his diplomatic negotiations with foreign countries" was the whole burden of the argument of the administration leaders. They paid little attention to the involved legal phases of the situation. It was enough, they argued, that the President had said the reported attitude of Congress as opposed to his policy was embarrassing him abroad, and to that they stuck.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Thirteenth Page.)